

# The China Mail

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號五月五十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1880.

日廿月三三年庚寅

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Banks.	
LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STRETCH & Co., 20, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Judges' Courts, E.C. HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.	
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monceau, Paris.	
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.	
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.	
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.	
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYL & CO., Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.	
CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. DE MELO & CO., SANTOS, CAMPBELL & CO., ASHLEY, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., FOOCHOW, HEDGE & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALTER, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., etc.	
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.	
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.	
On FIXED Deposits.	
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.	
" 6 " " 4 per cent. "	
" 12 " " 5 per cent. "	

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.

Deputy Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.

ADOLE ALEXIS, Esq. H. D. C. FORBES, Esq.

M. R. BRADY, Esq. H. H. HOPE, Esq.

H. L. DALMAGYR, Esq. F. D. BASSON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHINE MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EVEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 28, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1853.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, COWRA, HONGKONG,

LYONS, CALCUTTA, HAWKES,

NANTER, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULIMONT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1880.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts, on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

Hongkong, September 4, 1870.

CHARLES AND MARYATTE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 3 " " 2 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

H. G. NELSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1870.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong.

Grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Hongkong, May 3, 1880.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

invite Inspection of SILVER and

BRASS MOUNTED, COB SIZE, BIG

HARNESS, which they have just Received

from F. MAWCROFT, Carriage and Harness

Manufacturer, Shanghai. Prices: from

£38 to £65, the Single Set.

They will also be glad to receive Orders

for DOUBLE HARNESS of all Descriptions;

also BRIDLES, HEAD-STALLS,

MUZZLES, SPARE HEIMS (Single and

Double), STIRRUP LEATHERS, PEL-

LOCK BOOTS, &c., and hope shortly to

receive Designs for CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

The above HARNESS is made of the

best Leather and by English WORKMEN.

Hongkong, May 3, 1880.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 25th day of May, 1880, at Noon, at

"THE VICTORIA FOUNDRY,"

(If not previously sold by Private Con-

tract, of which due notice will be given),

The BUSINESS of ENGINEERS

and SHIPWRIGHTS lately carried on

by Messrs J. INGLE & CO., known as

the "VICTORIA FOUNDRY," situated at

Spring Gardens, Victoria, together with

all the Valuable PLANT, MACHINE-

RY, TOOLS and STOCK-IN-TRADE,

and the TRADE FIXTURES and FIT-

TINGS, and STEAM LAUNCHES, a

Large Stock of Valuable PATTERNS

and the GOODWILL of the BUSI-

NESS.

The PLANT, MACHINERY, and

TOOLS comprise the following:—

Six surfacing, sliding, screw cutting

CYLINDERS, all by first class makers,

assorted heights and lengths, from 4 feet

distance between centres to 26 feet ditto,

and from 6 inch height of centres to 16

inch ditto, fitted with making-up Blocks,

Face Plates, Driver Chucks and Dog

Chucks, Screw Gear, &c.

One PLANING MACHINE, by same

makers, 10 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet.

One Powerful SCREWING MA-

CHINE, with Taps and Dies.

One Eight Horse-power ENGINE

and BOILER for Driving Machinery.

One very Substantial 7½ cwt. STEAM

HAMMER, by Harvey & Co.

One Hundred and Fifty Feet DRIV-

ING SHAFTING, with Wall Brackets,

Pulleys, &c.

Two PUNCHING and SHEARING

MACHINES.

Two Sets BENDING ROLLS.

One set GRINDING MACHINERY,

Stones, Laps, &c.

Eighteen VICES, with Benches, &c.,

# THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5247. - MAY 6, 1880.

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## For Sale.

**MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.**  
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.  
**NEW AND POPULAR  
BOOKS.**

**EDUCATIONAL,**  
HISTORICAL,  
WORKS OF REFERENCE,  
FICTIVE, AND  
GENERAL LITERATURE

"English Circumnavigators."  
Macan's "Great Triumph of Great Men."  
Herbert's "Great Historical Muliines."  
Moncada's "Famous Historical Scenes."

"English Explorers."  
Mason's "Book for Every Day."  
Bruce's "Book of Notable Women."  
Small's "100 Wonders of the World."  
Crol's "Book about Travellers."

Burn's "Poetical Works."  
Pop's "Poetical Works."

Byron's "Poetical Works."  
"Rosie and Holly."

"Pen and Pencil Pictures from Poem."  
"Gems of Literature."

"Book of Elegant Extracts."  
"Golden Gift Book."

"Treasury of Literature."  
"Garland of Poetry and Prose."

"Cabinet of Gems."

"Three Hundred Bible Stories."

Bunyan's "Pilgrim Progress and Holy War."

Stormont's "Handy English Word Book."

"Fifty Celebrated Men."

"Robins and Crusoes."

"Household Stories."

Novel's "Boy's Book of Industrial Information."

"Famous Boys."

"Merchant's Clerk."

Po's "Tales of Mystery."

Boston's "Dictionary of Information."

Boston's "Dictionary of Natural History."

Boston's "Dictionary of Biography."

Boston's "Law Book."

Boston's "Household Management."

Boston's "All about Cookery."

Boston's "All about Hard Words."

Boston's "All about Everything."

Boston's "All about Gardening."

Boston's "Household Amusement."

Lee's "Law of Shipping and Insurance."

"Walsh on the Horse."

"The Dog by Stonehenge."

Graham's "Household Medicine."

Gardner's "Household Medicine."

Piddington's "Sailors' Horn Book."

Goodfellow's "Merchant's Calculator."

"Gide's Own Treasury."

Piper's "Boy's Play Book Series."

Foden's "Boiler Blower, etc."

Buyant's "Law of Fire Insurance."

Byrne's "Practical Elements of Practical Mechanics."

"Gorme's Cupboard."

Orr's "Climate and Time."

Dawson's "Origin of the World."

"Church Services."

Whittaker's "Almanack for 1880."

Duncan's "Transformation of Insects."

Jones' "Book-Keeping."

Jones' "Book-Keeping for Schools, with Key."

Cassell's "Sets of Ruled Books for Book-Keeping Lessons."

Cassell's "French and English Correspondence."

Cornwall's "Geography."

Cornwall's "Arithmetick."

Cornwall's "Grammar."

Murray's "Grammar."

McCulloch's "Course of Reading."

"Practical Arithmetic," Senior.

Smith's "Smaller History of Greece."

Smith's "Smaller History of Rome."

Motley's "Rise and Fall Dutch Republic."

Motley's "United Netherlands."

Barneveld's "Life and Death."

"Enquiry Within."

Norris' "Epitome."

Logsdon's "Legends."

Hawley's "Fables."

Smith's "Wealth of Nations."

"Boy's Own Treasury."

"Comic History of England."

"Comic History of Home."

"Carpenter's Synonyms."

Roger's "Thesaurus."

Graham's "English Synonyms."

Anderson's "Mercurial Correspondence."

Blakely's "Commercial Dictionary."

"Slavery Dictionary."

Ogilvie's "Students' Dictionary."

Ogilvie's "Smaller Dictionary."

Smith's "Synonyms."

"Dictionary of Quotations."

Chambers' "Arithmetick and Key."

"Manual of Arithmetic."

"Manual of Mechanics."

"Manual of Steam Engine."

"Manual of Tides and Tidal Currents."

Macmillan's "Compendium of Mathematical Tables."

Dickens' "History of England."

Macmillan's "History of United States."

"Child's Guide to Knowledge."

Macmillan's "Biology."

Macmillan's "Biographical Treasury."

Macmillan's "Scientific and Historical Treasury."

Macmillan's "National History."

Arrey's "Bible History."

Forster's "Comprehensive Specifier."

Forster's "Short Studies."

Hume's "Recent Improvements."

Hume's "History of England."

Buckle's "History of Civilization in Europe."

Anon's "Primer English Constitution."

Swinburne's "Picture Logic."

Smith's "Wit and Wisdom."

Gray's "Catalogue of Postage Stamps."

Burn's "Self Artioploped."

Jones' "English System of Book-Keeping."

Macmillan's "Modern Society."

Routledge's "Boys' Annual."

Language set of flowered."

Spence's "A Set of Stories."

Spence's "A Set of Stories."</

## THE CHINA MAIL.

Yan, and he has neither the moral nor political stamina that we should desire to see in one in whom we put our trust in such a vital matter. All princes have a slur upon their gratitude and trustworthiness cast upon them by an ancient proverb; to Burmese princes above all others, we have every reason to believe, the proverb does no injustice. Even had his own education not been such as to corrupt his honesty and to instil into him principles and an ambition whose very breath means death to any such scheme as England would be willing to initiate, even then there remains the whole circumstances of the situation at Mandalay against us. If he is to rule we must do nothing, he must do nothing, to alienate from himself the people over whom it is desired that he should be duly placed to rule. What his position would be, our Rangoon contemporary, well acquainted with his geographical position, to judge, sets forth in these trenchant phrases—"Surrounded as he would be by vile flatterers, who are utterly ignorant of our power, who are bent solely on ingratiating themselves into the royal favour, and who are regardless of everything save to serve their own ends, the new king, who, though of a good and kindly disposition, in a great measure lacks his father's energy, would find his position a difficult one. He could not be guided by our Resident without alienating his people still more from himself. In avoiding Charybdis he would have to fall into Scylla; to gain popularity he would have to follow his father's policy, a repetition of which every interest at stake impels us to prevent. But we have this prince in our keeping at Calcutta at the present moment; we took him under our wing to protect him from the wholesale massacre in which Theebaw was wont to indulge in his drunken fury. It remains to be seen whether the Government cannot yet set its way to expose his cause. This is not a case in which the nation need be asked to swallow any such silly pretence as the acquisition of a scientific frontier, a phrase alike undefined and indefinable, but a case in which the bloody appetite of an uncivilised people has been so whetted and encouraged that the horrible torture and wanton slaughter of scores and scores of men, women and children, to satisfy the murderous taste of a depraved and sanguinary monarch, comes as a mere matter of course, not to be much thought of, or protested against for a moment. We mistake the Liberal Government if the slightest possibility is allowed to remain of such a state of affairs continuing to obtain under our very nose one day longer than is absolutely unavoidable. If we do not interfere, one of two events must happen,—either that the Kin-Woo Mengsye may plot and intrigue by fair means or foul to secure the throne for himself, or else that, by placing a puppet on the throne, the power of Government may be reserved in the hands of the same party as have led King Theebaw through the pleasant pastures in which he has, during the last few years of his life, so delighted to wander. The Ministers, we read, have chosen the Maloon Prince as the King's successor. The Prince is a boy, only thirteen years old, and the scheme plainly enough is that during his minority, the Ministers, who have shared in Theebaw's crimes, may expect to wield the real power and to receive Decrees directly from the Cabinet Council, but through [the] Viceroy or Governor, the Hukwan of Canton.

The Chinese Government and the political exchange of places at home between the Government and the Opposition may not distract attention from this important Burmese question, for if nothing is done soon an opportunity is lost for a great defeat that would be ranked for ages as a splendid victory in the cause of progress and humanity, and if not followed up the Portuguese, who wish to join in the above demonstration, to meet in the Club Lusitano to-morrow, at 8 p.m., in order to appoint a Committee to carry out the project.

## CHINESE NOTES.

The Governor of Chekiang reports the population of that Province, in a recent *Peking Gazette*, and mentions that a census should by law be taken annually in each Province. The population of Chekiang as ascertained in the Autumn of the year 1879 was found to be 11,641,051 of all ages and sexes. The census is taken at each house, by the local constables, and checked by the different Prefects, selecting and counting a few population spots at random as tests. If the above estimate be true one, the population of China cannot exceed 150,000,000.

The troops under the command of the Canton Colonial are divided into two 500 or half-battalions, each under the command of a company officer: the 左 and the 右部.

The horizontal gimbler used by the Cantonese is called the 旗杆 or "lance gimbler," and by the Hakkas the 長杆 or "long gimbler." The Cantonese call the perpendicular gimbler used on drill a 長旗杆, or "pre-down gimbler," and this instrument is called by the Hakkas the 天旗杆, or "sky staff."

From the Book of *Rites* it appears that the ancient order of battle amongst the Chinese was on the left flank, spearheads with shields on the right flank, and chariots in the centre.

When an official of superior rank has visited one of subordinate standing, the latter returns next day to thank the former for the visit, [禮步], and to return the card, [禮帖]. The card used on such occasions is a 紙片. Between such times this card is usually returned the moment it is handed in, but the custom of Canton appears to be to retain it.

Instances of the use of 之 in the sense of the German es are 亦不見是 and 岂不見是. We are inclined to think that the part has in these instances a frequentative effect like that of Latin verbs, such as come, conare.

Double surnames are of very rare occurrence in modern China—excepting that of Ouyang, Seme is common in Chinese history, and Sime, 似末, occurs in a well-known novel. In a recent *Peking Gazette* the name of a certain Prefect is given 上官始, the two first characters being his surname.

Among the High Officials who do not receive Decrees directly from the Cabinet Council, but through [the] Viceroy or Governor, is the Hukwan of Canton.

The 考 at Canton is held in the Great Examination Hall, [廣場]. This seems to refer to the first of the boats, [首], the other six being held in the Magistrate's garden.

The term 官 is applied to what we might call "state criminals" except that the Chinese term embraces officials of all ranks.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next Annual Mail may be expected, however, on about the 10th, by the *China Mail*, which left San Francisco on the 10th ult.

We learn that the P. & O. steamer *Delta* sailed from Yokohama for this port yesterday morning (4th).

It will be seen by an advertisement that the P. & O. mail steamer will proceed hence direct to London during the next three months.

The French Mail leaving this week will be the last Seaway mail for some time, the next P. & O. steamer leaving on the 17th, and the French steamer *Change* also on Monday. The formal notice will be found in our advertising column.

We would draw attention to an article just in another paper concerning an entertainment of a naval character by Professors Homblot, M. King and Macdonald, held in the City Hall, Liverpool, yesterday. An additional seat is given to the distribution of some valuable presents amongst the audience on the other side of the admiring crowd holding the tickets.

H. H. Price, Minister of State, has announced that the Government, whence a sort of "de facto dictator" in such a time as the present is any one man, enough to suppose for a moment that such a man will not come to the front, especially considering the people we are dealing with, one of the nations in which the only admitted differences in law, unprincipled cunning, the only success which earns applause for reaching and unscrupulous subtlety. It is remarked that there are times already mentioned in Burmese history when a Prime Minister has married a head queen, and, supposing stones to the Throne, "Unjustly" recognised by the people, as well as by his adherents as the directing spirit, backed by the army and supported by the once all-powerful Alexander, who has yet a strong party, it will be seen we have a strong battle to fight, but if the glory and the spirit of England have not departed with the general election, the country will be propitious, if not the time, to make a successful turn, which, rightly given, the burthened cause we have already made out for. This notably becomes the case when we have justice and common humanity on one side, and unscrupulous subtlety and unscrupulous subtlety on the other. A most sensible suggestion presented for the Colonies, which I hope will be adopted, is to take the advice of Mr. Pitt, and to allow that privilege to go in hand-in-hand with the right to unite for self-defence on receiving positive news of Theebaw's death. This, I presume, there is said, would drive his old party, and, on proceeding up, he would be acclaimed, now general and soon on the throne before ambitious plots had time to ripen. Let us hope that the changes in the personnel of the Im-

dian Government and the political exchange of places at home between the Government and the Opposition may not distract attention from this important Burmese question, for if nothing is done soon an opportunity is lost for a great defeat that would be ranked for ages as a splendid victory in the cause of progress and humanity, and if not followed up the Portuguese, who wish to join in the above demonstration, to meet in the Club Lusitano to-morrow, at 8 p.m., in order to appoint a Committee to carry out the project.

A concert will be given in the Recreation Room, North Barracks, on Monday evening next, 10th Inst., in aid of the funds of the Garrison Saturday Evening Concerto. Several ladies and gentlemen have kindly volunteered to assist. These concerts, inaugurated by Mr. Henderson, late acting garrison chaplain, have been productive of much good, and are highly appreciated by the troops serving here. The entertainment now announced is intended to assist in defraying the necessary expense for garrison, etc., in connection with these weekly gatherings.

To-morrow (Thursday) being Ascension Day, there will be the following services at St. John's Cathedral:—

8 a.m., Garrison service, with Holy Communion.  
11 a.m., short morning prayer and Holy Communion.  
5.30 p.m., Evening Service, with special intercession on behalf of Foreign Missions, and sermon by the Rev. W. L. Groves, B.A., chaplain to the Bishop.

Our readers will remember a faithful and life-like portrait in oil which was exhibited at the Art Exhibition, in which the familiar features of Sir Brooke Robertson were so clearly depicted. The picture formed an object of general admiration; and it has occurred to some of Sir Brooke's friends that it would be a good thing to secure it for the Colony. There is probably no one who occupied for so many years a more prominent position in the social life of Hongkong, and whose genial qualities became so thoroughly pleasant a part of the past, than Sir Brooke Robertson. Though not actually a resident in the Colony, he seemed to be a part of it, and whatever may have been his political opinions upon one subject or another, they never interfered with his social popularity. Although the portrait is not for sale in the ordinary sense, we understand that it may be secured for something under £200; and it is now proposed that a subscription list be opened, limited to say £2 each, to purchase this work of art. We are confident that the numerous friends of Sir Brooke, and of those retaining a little reminder of the good old times that are past and gone. The list will be opened at once at the premises of Messrs. Crawford & Co, where the portrait is now on view.

H. M. S. *Cornus*, 14, Captain J. W. East, arrived in harbour this forenoon and will take the place of H. M. S. *Charybdis* which recently left here for England to be paid off. The *Cornus* left Plymouth on the 24th December last and has made a long passage, coming round the Cape, visiting the islands of Ascension, Tristan da Cunha, and the Crozet Islands, where she landed some three hundred pounds' worth of provisions subscribed by shippers engaged in the Australian trade for the use of shipwrecked crews who may be compelled to seek refuge there. It was found that the position of these islands was not accurately fixed on the charts, and it was then ascertained that the north western point of the principal island is 40deg. 40min. S. latitude, and 50deg. 50min. E. longitude. All the islands in the group were visited either by the ship herself or by boats' crews sent out from her, but no trace of any inhabitants was found. The ship next made for Kerguelan, where a most unexpected treat awaited her officers and crew. In 1874, when an expedition was sent to the island to witness the transit of Venus, the party entered with that duty left behind them a number of rabbits, which, with their proverbial fondness, have increased and multiplied to an enormous extent, and afforded three days sport, with the result that 700 rodents fell victims to the keen-sighted sportsmen of the *Cornus*. A number of these live stock were also taken and let loose on the out-of-the-way island of St. Paul's, where no doubt on some future day they will form a welcome tribute of offerings to some native mariners who may be thrown upon its inhospitable and dangerous Coast. The *Cornus* also visited Singapore on the 16th ult. and left for Canton on the 21st. She is built of steel and iron cased with wood, and is an excellent sea boat, having under canvas on steam.

We would draw attention to an article just in another paper concerning an entertainment of a naval character by Professors Homblot, M. King and Macdonald, held in the City Hall, Liverpool, yesterday. An additional seat is given to the distribution of some valuable presents amongst the audience on the other side of the admiring crowd holding the tickets.

H. H. Price, Minister of State, has announced that the Government, whence a sort of "de facto dictator" in such a time as the present is any one man, enough to suppose for a moment that such a man will not come to the front, especially considering the people we are dealing with, one of the nations in which the only admitted differences in law, unprincipled cunning, the only success which earns applause for reaching and unscrupulous subtlety. It is remarked that there are times already mentioned in Burmese history when a Prime Minister has married a head queen, and, supposing stones to the Throne, "Unjustly" recognised by the people, as well as by his adherents as the directing spirit, backed by the army and supported by the once all-powerful Alexander, who has yet a strong party, it will be seen we have a strong battle to fight, but if the glory and the spirit of England have not departed with the general election, the country will be propitious, if not the time, to make a successful turn, which, rightly given, the burthened cause we have already made out for. This notably becomes the case when we have justice and common humanity on one side, and unscrupulous subtlety and unscrupulous subtlety on the other. A most sensible suggestion presented for the Colonies, which I hope will be adopted, is to take the advice of Mr. Pitt, and to allow that privilege to go in hand-in-hand with the right to unite for self-defence on receiving positive news of Theebaw's death. This, I presume, there is said, would drive his old party, and, on proceeding up, he would be acclaimed, now general and soon on the throne before ambitious plots had time to ripen. Let us hope that the changes in the personnel of the Im-

aged in collecting curiosities for a museum, to illustrate, I presume, the remarkable career of Sir Walter Raleigh."

The Singapore Government at last contemplate appointing a Commission to inquire into the circumstances of the epidemic of berberi which has raged in the Criminal Prison for some time past and to which more than one reference has been made in our columns.

In collecting curiosities for a museum, to set under, or so as to show his adhesion to his party, Lord Marlborough it was hoped would be succeeded by a son of His Majesty, and our latest telegram from home says—The 7th holder of the title regarding who've we take the following from the Postage:

Cowper, Earl, created 1718; Viscount Fowey 1718; Baron Cowper, 1706 (Great Britain); Baron Dingwall (Scotland) 1696; Baron Butler (England) 1666; Baron 1642 (Eng.) 1665; Privy Councillor 1611; a Prince and Count of the Holy Roman Empire 1753. Francis *Thos. de Grey* Cowper, eldest son of the 6th Earl, by the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the 1st Earl de Grey Cowper (now Baroness Lucas). Born 1834. Married 1870 oldest daughter of the 4th Mayor of Northampton; (she was born 1845). Succes- sive wife 1866. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first class in Law and Modern History 1835. Lieutenant Yorkshire West Riding Yeoman Cavalry 1854; retired 1861. Captain 1st Kent Rifle Volunteers 1859 resigned 1870, and was then appointed Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Battalion, Lord Lieutenant Bedfordshire 1881, was Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms from April 1711 to December 1874, a patron of the Royal Society of Arts, and was made a Knight of the Order of the Garter 1874. The 1st Peer, (Grand son of the 6th Earl) was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal 1705, and was a member of the Committee for the Treaty of the Union between Scotland and England and Lord High Chancellor in 1707. The Scotch title of Dingwall expired in 1715, when the third holder, the Duke of Ormonde, was attainted when all his honours expired. The title of Baron Butler was conferred on the grandson of the 1st Earl Dingwall, and it also ceased in 1715, after the impeachment of the eldest son and successor of the first peer. The present and 7th Earl of Cowper established before the Lords his final descent from Lady Henrietta Butler, youngest sister of the last Lord Butler, and subsequently obtained by an Act of Parliament reversal of the attainder. Residence No. 4, St. James' Square, London, S.W.; Penzance, Erie, Mousehole, Canterbury; Rattray Court, Kent.

Earl Cowper has never been in the Colonial service, nor do we find any record of any prominent service he has rendered to his country in any other department. He was, we note from the Foreign Office List, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to a special mission to Copenhagen in 1855, to invest His Majesty Christian IX with the insignia and habit of the Order of the Garter. This was in 1855. August 5th he was made K.G. He was appointed a Privy Councillor, May 16, 1871. He is now Deputy Lieutenant for Nottingham.

It is more in accordance with justice, and conducive to the welfare of a nation, universal or limited suffrage?

2.—Is a departure from truth justifiable under any circumstances?

3.—Have the Crusades been beneficial to mankind?

4.—Which is preferable, the Government or the Mercantile service?

5.—Should gambling be licensed by Government?

6.—Has the fear of punishment, or the hope of reward greater influence on the human conduct?

7.—Would it be advantageous to the people of Moar to have their country annexed to the English Government, or to be governed by a native ruler of their own choosing?

We note by the Report of the Singapore Sailor's Home that owing to fewer seafarers arriving from Java and other ports during the year, the number of seafarers who have availed themselves of the accommodation in the Sailor's Home has not been so large as it was in the previous year. The number of Officers and men in the Home during 1879 has been 743; the number in 1878 was 930.

The Straits Times learns by telegram from London that Mr. Thomas George Knox, lately Consul General for Siam to Her Britannic Majesty, has had conferred upon him at the hands of the Queen the distinction of a K. C. M. G., in recognition of his long and faithful services to Her Majesty. Sir Thomas is, we believe, engaged in writing a History of Siam.

By the London Gazette of the 12th March we learn that Captain Robert Davies, 28th Regiment, retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Major, dated the 13th of that month. Captain Davies formerly served in the ranks of the Military Train, and received his first commission for his services in that corps during the New Zealand campaign.

We have been asked whether the members of the new Parliament who have accepted seats in the Ministry have again to solicit the confidence of their constituents. Yes. The law on the point is this:—

A member of the House of Commons cannot, in theory, resign his seat; but on the acceptance of any office of profit under the crown, his election is, by an act of Queen Anne, declared void, and a new writ issued, he being, however, eligible for re-election. By the Reform Act of 1867, members who already hold certain offices do not vacate their seats on the acceptance of certain other offices enumerated, the list seemingly comprehending all offices usually held by members. The resignation of office is held not to be complete until the appointment of a successor; and on the resumption of office, the seat is held not to have been vacated. A first commission in the army or navy creates a seat; subsequent commissions do not do so.

It will be remembered that at the last election Sir Herling Giffard, who was made Solicitor General, failed for some considerable time to secure a seat after his appointment. As a rule, however, the affirming election is a mere matter of form, and although we have not the result of the poll before us yet, in any case we fancy there is every probability that no member of the new Parliament will be elected to the House of Commons unless he has been re-elected at the next general election.

We would draw attention to an article just in another paper concerning an entertainment of a naval character by Professors Homblot, M. King and Macdonald, held in the City Hall, Liverpool, yesterday. An additional seat is given to the distribution of some valuable presents amongst the audience on the other side of the admiring crowd holding the tickets.

H. H. Price, Minister of State, has announced that the Government, whence a sort of "de facto dictator" in such a time as the present is any one man, enough to suppose for a moment that such a man will not come to the front, especially considering the people we are dealing with, one of the nations in which the only admitted differences in law, unprincipled cunning, the only success which earns applause for reaching and unscrupulous subtlety. It is remarked that there are times already mentioned in Burmese history when a Prime Minister has married a head queen, and, supposing stones to the Throne, "Unjustly" recognised by the people, as well as by his adherents as the directing spirit, backed by the army and supported by the once all-powerful Alexander, who has yet a strong party, it will be seen we have a strong battle to fight, but if the glory and the spirit of England have not departed with the general election, the country will be propitious, if not the time, to make a successful turn, which, rightly given, the burthened cause we have already made out for. This notably becomes the case when we have justice and common humanity on one side, and unscrupulous subtlety and unscrupulous subtlety on the other. A most sensible suggestion presented for the Colonies, which I hope will be adopted, is to take the advice of Mr. Pitt, and to allow that privilege to go in hand-in-hand with the right to unite for self-defence on receiving positive news of Theebaw's death. This, I presume, there is said, would drive his old party, and, on proceeding up, he would be acclaimed, now general and soon on the throne before ambitious plots had time to ripen. Let us hope that the changes in the personnel of the Im-

the same groove as the Government he is to set under, or so as to show his adhesion to his party. Lord Marlborough it was hoped would be succeeded by a son of His Majesty, and our latest telegram from home says—

Mon. April 26th, 27  
Tues. 27th, 28  
Wed. 28th, 29  
Thur. 29th, 30  
Fri. 30th, 31  
Sat. May 1st, 2nd  
Sun. May 2nd, 3rd  
Mon. May 3rd, 4th  
Tues. May 4th, 5th  
Wed. May 5th, 6th  
Thur. May 6th, 7th  
Fri. May 7th, 8th  
Sat. May 8th, 9th  
Sun. May 9th, 10th  
Mon. May 10th, 11th  
Tues. May 11th, 12th  
Wed. May 12th, 13th  
Thur. May 13th, 14th  
Fri. May 14th, 15th  
Sat. May 15th, 16th  
Sun. May 16th, 17th  
Mon. May 17th, 18th  
Tues. May 18th, 19th  
Wed. May 19th, 20th  
Thur. May 20th, 21st  
Fri. May 21st, 22nd  
Sat. May 22nd, 23rd  
Sun. May 23rd, 24th  
Mon. May 24th, 25th  
Tues. May 25th, 26th  
Wed. May 26th, 27th  
Thur. May 27th, 28th  
Fri. May 28th, 29th  
Sat. May 29th, 30th  
Sun. May 30th, 31st  
Mon. May 31st, 1st  
Tues. June 1st, 2nd  
Wed. June 2nd, 3rd  
Thur. June 3rd, 4th  
Fri. June 4th, 5th  
Sat. June 5th, 6th  
Sun. June 6th, 7th  
Mon. June 7th, 8th  
Tues. June 8th, 9th  
Wed. June 9th, 10th  
Thur. June 10th, 11th<br

## Visitors' Column.

We have instituted an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolments, into which we are now ready to receive.

## List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens. City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum—Free. Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf, General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street. St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point. St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East. Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

## Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. Cook, Proprietor.

Hongkong Hotel, the largest and most commodious, at the corner N. E. of the Clock Tower.—DORABEE AND HING-KEE, Lessees.

## Stores, Books, &amp;c.

Publishers of the Largest Collection of Views in the Empire, and genre Illustrations of the Chinese.—ARON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 8, Queen's Road.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DISCOLS, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

Travelling Books, all kinds, Books, &c.—LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRIGGEL & CO.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watobs, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pencil-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsmen's Requisites of all descriptions.—WM. SCHMIDT & CO., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

## Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BRAKES, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pulley-boats, Half hour, 10 cts.; Hour, ...20 cts. Three hours, 50 cts.; Six hours, ...70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

## To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip, Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.85 Two Coolies, ... 0.70 Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum), Four Coolies, ... \$1.50 Three Coolies, ... 1.20 Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip, Four Coolies, ... \$0.60 Three Coolies, ... 0.45 Two Coolies, ... 0.40 Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum), Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.75 Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

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## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised March 1, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, and such paper or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged, less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Country of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, G. I. of Mauritius, G. I. of Madras, India, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, but also Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters, 10 cents per oz.

Post Cards, 2 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries, Hawaiian Kingdom:

Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5\* cents.

Books & Patterns, 5\* cents.

West Indies (Non-Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Letters, 30 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5 cents.

Books & Patterns, 10 cents.

Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12c.; Registration, 10c.; Newspapers, 2c.; Books and Patterns, 4c.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12c.; Registration, 10c.; Newspapers, 2c.; Books and Patterns, 4c.

New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12c.; Registration, 10c.; Newspapers, 2c.; Books and Patterns, 4c.

America, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25c.; Registration, 10c.; Newspapers, 2c.; Books and Patterns, 5c.

\* A small extra charge is made for delivery.

+ There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents. to The Bahamas and Hayti, The San Francisco route is available.

# Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, either direction, or of the following two (through a British Consulate):

China, Macao, Quinsay, Hongkong, etc., and Philip.

Per Postage Paid.

Letters, 10 cents.

Post Cards, 2 cents.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 5 cents.

Books and Patterns, 10 cents.

(d) No Parcel Post.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. or any work day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees, and in places of business, if a wish is expressed.

3. Correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, part 103.)

4. Boxholders who desire to send Circulares, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., to the same night, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each letter must consist of at least ten lines.

5. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same place in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Envelopes.

6. Patterns—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persons attempting to send valuable articles through the Post Office, without having them insured. Persons who have been defrauded of their property often speak well of Postage, but should have paid the freight themselves. No refund can be made on such parcels if the value of Stamps is deducted before the nature of the contents was discovered.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pak-hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, not weighing more than five lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement: PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosives, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule not be forwarded by Private Ship, nor by Contract Mail except by the Post Office, save where the right of selection is given to the transhipper, and of delay is incurred in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote possibility of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probable about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of datable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:

Books and Papers—by British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, do, 4 lbs.

Pattern to British Office, 3 lbs.; if without intrinsic value to the Continent, do, 8 oz.

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Pattern to British Office, 3 lbs.; if without intrinsic value to the Continent, do, 8 oz.

12. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of datable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

13. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:

Books and Papers—by British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent,